



Washington

Embassador Wu, the Chinese representative to this country, has turned up again, and taken the place of the late Mr. Wu. He is a man of great ability, and has not improved his after-dinner wit thereby. Time was in the old days when to address him was to be put to a severe test, and to make some remarks was to make it known that there would be a lull in the fun, rather risqué, in all probability, for it is well known that the freedom of action of our Western women leads men of Oriental countries to trench rather than to fly. There would be no polite subjects. There was much joy in dining-out circles when it was announced that Minister Wu was coming back as Ambassador Wu. But, alas! Embassador Wu's life was turning into the same old story, and the papers were full of the "forgotten" of the most charming faddists of Washington society got hold of him—namely, Mrs. John B. Henderson, wife of former Senator Henderson, of Missouri. The Hendersons occupy a wonderfully beautiful home on 16th street, known as Boundary Castle, and they entertain superbly—or used to. They spend just as much money as any other family in the city, and the character is changed. Once you got there, cordials and liquors such as made the tears of joy come to the eyes of the world, and the tears that melted in your mouth. Now you don't get either of these. The cordials, fine brandies and wines were poured into the gutter one night, and the papers were full of the "forgotten" which followed the dipping up of these by the people of the vicinity, and how they drank and got drunk. It was just the papers that were full; the people never even got out of the gutter, and that before the gutter outside the rounds could be reached by the thousands of dollars' worth of liquors that were destroyed. They had all seeped into the gutter.

But that's another story. The meats that you get at the Hendersons are of the "near" kind, and are made out of ground nuts and things. Also the Hendersons give out a little book, and it is very carefully read. It is the Hendersons, then he accepted the whole taboo business, and is champagne and juicy, blood-running roasts were getting the better of him. In the way of scientific and other ills he gave them up. He is a man who has achieved "perfect health," as he puts it. Embassador Wu feels called upon to preach the new doctrine of abstention from alcoholic beverages and "fish, flesh and fowl, and on this topic is now boring everybody in after-dinner speeches. Everybody who listens to him now is wishing that he would at least let the world know all for his speech has lost every atom of its sparkle.

A general arbitration treaty between the United States and Japan has been signed by Secretary Root and Ambassador Takahira. This treaty follows the lines of the several arbitration agreements negotiated between this country and European Nations during the winter, in accordance with ideas recently adopted at the Hague conference. It is the result of the arbitration at the Hague of nearly every class of disputes which may arise between the signatory powers.

The National Society of Americans of Royal Descent, composed of men and women, has been organized in this city. The only persons to be charter members of this society are the Presidents of the different colonial organizations. The Honorary President is Mrs. Beverly Kennon, of Tudor Place, and the founder and President, Miss Lally Somerville Mackall, of Georgetown. It would seem as though this was mighty near the limit of snobbery for an American citizen.

Members of the New York American League Baseball team, headed by Clark Griffith, the manager, and President Roosevelt at the White House the other day, and were graciously received by the Executive, who talked with them in an informal manner for several minutes. The President said he was disappointed that matters of state prevented him from attending baseball games more frequently. He expressed his admiration for the sport, and interested his visitors with an account of the baseball activities of his son, Quentin. He said Quentin followed all the big games closely, and kept the averages of all players.

The President dearly loves anything in the way of sport that calls him out doors.

The United States National Museum has just received a bequest from Stephen Decatur Smith, thru his son, S. Decatur Smith, Ph.D., of Philadelphia, formerly the property of Commodore Stephen Decatur, given to him by his fellow-officer, Richard Somers, at Tripoli, in 1804. The late Mr. Smith's record of the ring states: "As Somers parted from Decatur to embark on the Intrepid to meet his heroic death, he took from his finger a ring and gave it to Decatur. Decatur wore it always, till his death."

In the war against the pirates of Tripoli, Commodore Decatur, fitted the Intrepid as a bomb vessel to explode in the midst of the Tripolitan fleet, and Sept. 4, 1804, dispatched it, in charge of Richard Somers, then within 500 yards of the enemy they opened fire, a premature explosion occurred, and Somers with his crew were never heard of afterward.

The first official dispatch to reach the Navy Department from Admiral Evans since his departure from Monterey, announced his arrival at the lightship after having gone aboard the Connecticut at Monterey. The admiral proceeded from Monterey to Santa Cruz, from which he led the entire fleet, including auxiliaries and the second torpedo flotilla to the lightship.

But, alas! Every cup of sweet seems to have its bitter. At the end of this long, splendid cruise the great Rear Admiral is going to suffer, and it will be an ache that medicinal gums and waters cannot heal. Somebody has got to tell him that the light of his eyes, the hope of his declining years, little Archie, the son of his daughter, and just four bright Summers had kissed his curly locks. He was his grandfather's constant companion from the first day he was carried out of the nursery. He be his grandfather's name, and he loved the sailor dress, life was devoted to being a "sailor man" like his grandfather, and he was always. He sickened and died in just a few days, and it was planned that his grandfather should not be told the news until after the arrival at San Francisco.

What a glorious welcome it was that greeted the greatest naval display on earth when the magnificent fleet of battleships passed in at the Golden Gate! The thought of it all makes a fellow's heart swell so that his body will contain it. If President Roosevelt had never done anything else in his whole career but send that battleship fleet around the world that would make him live in song and story. It is one of the world's grandest objects, the world has never had it. It is a battleship fleet, but does not mean war; it is a battleship fleet, but it carries in every gun, from the saucy little "musketeer" to the giant flagships, "Peace on earth, good will to men." We have boasted of our prowess on land and on sea, and the walls of the world's wonders, of our great engines of world-power destruction, we have had miles of newspaper stories, and the crowned heads of the Old World have sent many representatives over here on "friendly" visits, ostensibly, but also to spy out, and see if our military and naval establishments are really as big as our boasts. But all make air, and the world's eyes are turned to the oceanic demonstration of those miles of sea-fighting monsters. The sun never sets on the American flag. Just before the war, a little over 400 years ago, when the West was young, a speck on the maps of the globe, that was Spain's proud boast.

Two centuries ago, Holland was making the same claim, and yet a little later England was able to say the same thing of her dominions after the Cabots of Spain, had made her secure in the West World, and yet a little later Admiral Evans' big fleet is saying to the world what Webster said of England in a speech May 7, 1834, just 74 years ago to the day that Evans entered San Francisco harbor. Just read the paragraph as uttered by the great statesman on the Senate floor: "The Colonies raised their flag against a power to which, for purposes of foreign conquest and subjugation, Rome in the light of her glory is not to be compared—a power which has dotted the globe with her possessions, and whose morning drumbeat, following the hours, circles the earth with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial air."

Webster, alive, would have to change only about three words to make that same speech applicable to the United States today. Oh, this is a great country all right. And any Nation or combination of Nations will have another think coming before they attempt to "subjugate" us. It is perfectly safe to say that the powers of the world could not overcome us if they were so evil disposed as to try. The foes that we have most to dread are within. Commercialism and the greed of the degenerate rich kill patriotism, and when the fires of patriotism burn low a Nation is on the decline. Demonstrations like that in Golden Gate harbor last week indicate that the flag is still in the sky.

There are more ways of killing a cat than choking it on pudding, you know. The Congress has found this out. An omnibus bridge bill, the first measure of its kind to be framed and introduced in Congress, was reported favorably by the committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The bill authorizes the construction of 24 bridges in various parts of the country. These two dozen distinct authorizations were consolidated in one act on account of the Democratic filibuster in progress in the House, and by this means 22 roll-call votes on the floor will be escaped.

How does the saloon strike you as an educator? Here is what one of its advocates has to say: "The American saloon is the poor man's club," said Mr. McCarthy before the Congressional Committee. "It is the nearest approach to absolute democracy in the United States. It is the greatest college without books, and there is more good in the average saloon than dreamed of in our modern philosophy. True, it is a place of temptation, but its temptance is the ultimate goal of the saloon."

It is a dead cinch that the saloon is not a poor man's savings bank, for, according to Mr. McCarthy's own statement, 100,000 men drink pass over the bars of Washington alone during the year. Now, if these drinks at this poor man's club average 10 cents each, that is, look at the money that poor men could have saved by putting it in a bank. Shucks! What is the sense of talking such utter rot as that?

Secretary Strauss, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, has made an exhaustive reply to a resolution passed by Congress more than a year ago requesting information concerning patronage given to officers and employees of the Government on articles used by the Government. The preliminary inquiry developed 253 cases, apportioned among the Executive Departments as follows: Treasury, including Bureau of Engraving and Printing, 12; War, 8; Post Office, 11; Interior, 8; Agriculture, including Weather Bureau, 16; Commerce and Labor, 7; Smithsonian Institution, 1; and Government Printing Office, 10. Of this number, 141 have brought no net return to the inventor, and in a number of cases returns from the inventions were not from the Government, but from the sale of the product of sales to outside parties. As to the remaining cases, it was impossible to determine definitely whether any remuneration had been received by the inventor.

The demand for new bills for shopping is on the increase among women, and a small bill, "and it getting to be a nuisance. A great many women will not handle any currency not absolutely fresh and crisp, and most of the banks that make a specialty of catering to the shopping habit supply constantly on hand for that particular purpose. Sometimes the bills are hard to get, especially those of certain denominations, and gold is unpopular on account of the danger of confusing the \$2.50 coin with a bright penny.

It is not generally known, but soiled or dirty bills can be washed and ironed as easily as a pocket handkerchief. A wealthy woman of my acquaintance has used this method for some time. She turns the notes over to her maid, who washes them thoroughly in water with ordinary soapuds and spreads them out on a table to dry. Then she dampens them slightly and presses them with a medium-hot smoothing iron. If the bill is not frayed this process will make it as bright and crisp as when it left the Treasury. It is astonishing how dirty money gets. If one could see the dirty money of a dozen commonly circulated bills, they would be washed it would give them a permanent aversion to the trade of teller."

The President is already making "near" plans for his vacation. It is said that he contemplates a wild beast hunt in Africa, and that he purposes to take his second son, Archie, with him. Archie loves a gun just like his father does. Theodore, Jr., does not care so much for killing things. They are all outdoor boys, however.

Representative Watson, Republican whip of the House, looks upon the world as a "discomfited" one. After spending an hour with the House, he said last week Mr. Watson came forth for an early adjournment of Congress all ways. About three weeks ago, he predicted freely that Congress would adjourn May 15. He had a long conference with the President, and a legislative program, it was said, had been agreed upon.

Since that time the situation has changed. The President now insists that the House "make an honest effort" to put through the legislation, and amend the Sherman currency bill, and enact, too, a law making the Government responsible for accidents to its employees. Mr. Watson, it is said, told the President the House Committee on Judiciary, has before it the bill to change the anti-injunction law, appears to be unwilling to do so. Mr. Watson, it is said, was emphatic in his statement that the House would do nothing with the proposal to amend the Sherman anti-trust law.

Senator Bailey, of Texas, got there with both feet in the primary election Texas for delegate to the National Democratic convention, and with some 40,000 majority—quite enough. Some of his enemies are still saying nasty things about him, however, and his troubles are not yet over.

The increasing frequency of complaints from the public charging failure on the part of Postmasters to observe and comply with instructions registered mail, restricting delivery to the addressee in person, is responsible for a warning that has just been issued by Third Assistant Postmaster-General, L. L. Lawler, to the Postmasters. The necessity of complying with the regulations of the Department is against the rules of the Department for Postmasters to permit the delivery of registered mail indorsed for delivery to the addressee in person to anyone but him, not even upon his own written order. Registered mail, so indorsed must be returned to the sender if it cannot be delivered to the person addressed.

The word "personal" is not construed to restrict delivery to the addressee in person, but only such indorsements as indicate a demand to "deliver to the addressee in person." No other person may have over the address as parent or guardian, wife, husband, son, brother or daughter, or in any other capacity, alters or lessens the requirements for a strict observance of the regulation.

So many inquiries come to The National Tribune office to know where Mrs. Custer, the widow of General George A. Custer, is living, that the following may be of general interest: The White Star Line steamship Oceanic sailed for Europe with a full cabin list last Thursday, including Mrs. Elizabeth Custer, widow of Gen. George A. Custer. Mrs. Custer said she was to tour Europe with the party of Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Lawler, who were taking an automobile over the trip. She had been giving all her time of late to assisting Edwin C. Potter, the sculptor, in the designing of an equestrian statue of Gen. Custer. The statue is to be erected at Monroe, Mich.

The most valuable collection of birds' eggs in North America, formerly the property of the late Dr. W. L. H. of Utica, N. Y., and presented by his widow to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, has arrived in the city. It contains 8,000 eggs, including the eggs of practically all North American birds, and many of them are extremely rare. On several specimens the colors are so distinct that they would fade if exposed to the light.

Dr. Ralph was formerly connected with the Smithsonian Institution, being in charge of some of its most important ornithological work. The House was decidedly surprised the other day when a man widely known as the Speaker in the House, Mr. Clegg, members to stand by it. Of course, he was crazy as a loon, and was immediately hustled into the corridor, but—well, might there have been some method in his madness? Does Congress always stand by the flag?

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt took a week-end trip to Pine Knot, Va., where they were accompanied by the children, and went strictly for rest, but John Burroughs, the naturalist, was with them. The President does not expect to get much rest from now till Congress quits for the summer. The time for hiking into the political arena is put off from day to day, and it is whispered that it may be the middle of June before Congress adjourns.

President Roosevelt has received the following cable message from the Emperor of Japan in reply to the President's message of condolence on the disaster to the cruiser Matsushima: "Tokyo, May 2. 'President of the United States of America, Washington: 'The great sympathy which you have so earnestly expressed on account of the terrible disaster to our warship Matsushima has touched me very deeply, and I hope you will accept for myself and the American people my sincerest thanks. 'Mutsubito.'"

The United States gaugers will begin on July 1 to label whiskey "straight whiskey," "blended whiskey," "compounded whiskey," and "imitation whiskey." No more will cheap and adulterated whiskey be sold as "pure old whiskey." If the gauger does his duty.

Secretary Cortelyou, following the recent instructions of President Roosevelt

to turn the pure food law all distilled spirits must be correctly labeled in compliance with the pure food law. The new regulations that will amount to a revolution in the whiskey trade.

Two thousand rectifiers in the United States have been producing annually about 100,000,000 gallons of various mixtures labeled "whisky." Caramel has been used to imitate the color of genuine whisky. This product now must be marked as "imitation" or "compound" by the gaugers.

George B. Gleason, secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Osaka, Japan, has presented to the President a portfolio containing photographs of Japanese soldiers in the war with Russia. The portfolio is a duplicate of one presented to the Mikado by Mr. Gleason some time ago.

The old sloop-of-war St. Mary's, which for years has been in the custody of a nautical schoolboy by the State of New York, has been returned to the Government as no longer suitable for service. The peaceful portfolio, which has been used by the schoolboy, has been sold to a private party, and the sloop is now at the New York Navy Yard, and will remain there until sold to the Government.

The Government at the Washington Navy Yard in 1844, and is the oldest vessel of the naval list. She is a wooden-hulled vessel, 1,025 tons, and with a displacement of 1,025 tons, and although she rendered creditable service during the war of the rebellion, was not conspicuous in any important historical event.

Pawnbrokers and other dealers in second-hand goods all over the country have been informed by a circular to be distributed from the War Department of the law forbidding the purchase of military clothing in certain cases. Many persons have violated this law, and about three hundred persons have been arrested and convicted, but the defendants frequently aver that they were ignorant of the law. It is with the object to obviate such a plea that the circular will be issued. Much trouble is being experienced by the military authorities in the traffic in uniforms, and every effort is being made to stop it.

The Navy Department has decided that there shall be no change in the uniform of Naval Chaplains. This decision is made in answer to the request of a chaplain recently from nearly every chaplain in the Navy, who had been evading for the wearing of swords and epaulets. The Department has taken the stand that neither epaulets nor swords are to be worn by chaplains in charge of the duties of a service clergyman.

Politicians of the old school learned of the death of the old representative Martin L. Smyser at Wooster, O., last week, with deep regret. Judge Smyser represented the 17th Congressional District of Ohio in the 51st and 52nd Congresses. He was a member of the House in the lower House, and was a careful, painstaking and conscientious legislator. Well grounded in law, he was a man of great weight in his committee. He was succeeded by a Democrat at the 50th Congress.

Here the minority in the House has been slandering "Uncle Joe's," Cramer, to beat the band for the last month, and just because he had a birthday last Friday. The speaker, however, for a whole day. That's what they did. The Speaker had forgotten all about it until the 72 American Beauty roses in one bunch were presented to him with many felicitations of the day. Now, do you know what American Beauties cost when they have stems five feet long? Well, just about the cost of a hog.

Monday, May 4.—Senator Bulkeley, in a speech which occupied four and a quarter hours, defended the negroes who were dismissed from the Army without honor for shooting up Brownsville, Tex. Senator Carter presented a memorial which may result in the erection of a monument to Pelatiah Webster, who is said to have originated the form of the Constitution of the United States. The House bill increasing the membership of the Philippines Commission was passed by the Senate.

A resolution appropriating \$250,000 for the relief of Southern cyclone sufferers was passed. Senator Lodge introduced a bill proposing to purchase embassy property in Paris.

Three hundred additional copies of the report on fire protection in the District of Columbia were ordered printed. A bill proposing to make certified copies of the records of wills and deeds in the District admissible as evidence was reported favorably by the Senate. Senator Carter offered a bill providing for the purchase of the site on which the Census Office stands and the construction of a new building for the Bureau.

The treaty providing for marking the Canadian boundary was ratified and a few nominations were confirmed in a short executive session, after which the Senate, at 4:58 p. m., adjourned.

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Senate. May 5.—Senator Warner continued his speech on the Brownsville affair, but did not conclude. Senator Heyburn occupied four hours during consideration of the Agricultural appropriation bill in opposing the extension of forest reserves in Idaho. Senator Gallinger introduced a bill proposing to amend the District law relating to the practice of medicine and surgery.

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Bishop Charles N. Brent, of the Philippines, has been appointed to be Bishop of Washington, to succeed the late Bishop Satterlee, but he isn't so sure that he wants the softer and richer station. Bishop Brent was called to his appointment, and cabled back that he would wait a letter of explanation before he accepted. Bishop Brent is doing a splendid work over in the Philippines, where he is much loved, and he likes the work and the people. He sees results every day, and feeling that he wants his own work, is shy of coming to Washington, where he will have scraps over precedence, and high dinners; in fact, the whole round of society to contend with and austere, high church methods. The Bishop is a good deal of a guessing that he will decline the office.

Representative Hain, of Alabama, has been indicted by the Grand Jury for shooting up the atmosphere and incidentally hitting two men, a negro and a white man. The white man nearly died; the negro ought to, but didn't. He was a worthless cuss for whom "killing is too good," as they say out West. Representative Hain's plea will be self-defense. He is held in \$2,000 bonds. He says that if it had not been a political year he would never have been indicted. Being a member of the National Association of Representatives, it is probable that he will get off without punishment, but it ought to teach these "Suth'n gent'm'n, suh," not to be so high church in this neck of the woods who carries a gun is thought to be a coward.

United States Senator Benjamin R. Tillman is in Washington, quietly tucked away in a sanitarium, where he is being treated by Mrs. Tillman, and he is expected to be discharged in a few days when he arrived that he was not to be disturbed and no cards were to be sent to him.

The Senator and Mrs. Tillman will depart for Europe next Saturday from Boston. His health has improved, but he is still suffering from the effects of his stroke. The Senator has canceled all of his engagements with the Chautauquas for the approaching Summer and Fall season, and intends to remain abroad, taking the baths until just before the election next November.

There came a new thing another fight on the floor of the House the other day last week. The participants were Representative Douglas, who is rattling round in the chair once filled by Gen. Grover, "the figurehead," the Porto Rican Delegate, Tullio Larrinaga, Douglas took occasion to say, in reply to a speech of grievance which Larrinaga had made, was that what Larrinaga wanted was that the Porto Ricans had little regard for the American flag. He then added that it was because of the peculiar personality of the Porto Ricans. This remark threw the Porto Rican Delegate into a rage, and he started down the aisle on the jump after Mr. Douglas, but was corralled by Representative Williams, who held him and would not let him go. Larrinaga begged then for time to reply to Douglas.

He declared that discontent is in the land, because here people are governed by Americans, who understand neither the customs nor the language of Porto Rico. Instead of the independent Government which the people once enjoyed, now a Government by men appointed by the President, he declared, and the taxes are collected by alien rulers.

He said it could not be doubted that his race had its peculiarities, as every race has, but the discontent was due to political conditions entirely. "I have heard the boast made on this floor that you have caused the prosperity of Porto Rico," he continued. "I only wish you had, but you have not. Everything that Porto Rico is to have is being taken away from her, and bringing this subject before the House, but it is adding insult to injury when my people have to endure what is said about them in the public press and on this floor."

John A. Quackenbush, Republican member of the 51st and 52d Congresses, died at his home, near Stillwater, N. Y., last week. He was 80 years old.

An attack upon the cigar evill is to be made in the Navy, as the result of a report received from medical officers attached to ships of war. The Surgeon-General is on record as advocating the prohibition of cigar smoking entirely, and the Naval Surgeons have been ordered to enforce the rule. It is adding insult to injury when my people have to endure what is said about them in the public press and on this floor."

CONGRESS. Brief Digest of Proceedings from Day to Day.

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May 7.—The Forest Bureau section of the Agricultural appropriation bill was discussed most of the afternoon, Senator Depeay making a speech in defense of the service, and Senator Teller bitterly attacking it.

The Post Office appropriation bill was reported from committee in skeleton form, with an amendment carrying the Gallinger subsidy extension proposition. Senator Culberson began a debate upon proposed increases in railroad freight rates, said to have the President's sanction, and Senator Foraker entered with zest into the discussion. Senator Carter made an address advocating the postal savings bank bill. Senator Daniel's bill proposing to appropriate \$5,000 to aid in erecting a Pocahontas memorial, to commemorate the first permanent English settlement in the Western Hemisphere, at Jamestown, Va., was passed.

After a brief executive session the Senate, at 5:45 p. m., adjourned.

House. The House further considered the sundry civil appropriation bill. At 5:20 the House, by unanimous consent, vacated a roll call, in consideration of the 73d birthday anniversary of Speaker Cannon, and took a recess.

Senate. May 8.—Senators Teller, Nelson, Doliver, Fulton and Warner took part in the debate on the forest section of the Agricultural appropriation bill, which was not concluded.

Senator Gallinger introduced a bill proposing to amend the District tax laws.

Senator Burkett offered a resolution proposing to make May 10 officially "Mother's Day" in the District of Columbia. The Dick militia reorganization bill was favorably reported from committee.

Senator Penrose gave notice that immediately after the passage of the Agricultural bill he would ask consideration of the Post Office appropriation bill. At 5:40 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

House. The House, after many days of consideration, finally passed the sundry civil appropriation bill.

The rules were suspended and the conference report on the Army appropriation bill was adopted.

The bill making the Porto Rico provision a permanent part of the permanent military establishment was passed. A bill authorizing light and fog signals to cost \$750,000 was passed. At 5:20 the House took a recess.

Senate. May 9.—Senator Burkett's "Mothers' Day" resolution caused a serio-comic debate that occupied about an hour's time.

The remainder of the session was consumed by the discussion of the forestry policy of the Administration. Senator Gallinger secured the passage of the bill to change the name of V street northwest to California avenue, and on Senator Carter's motion the bill to amend the Elkinsburg road-widening act was passed.

At 5:43 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

House. The House passed the District of Columbia child labor bill. A bill annulling an act of the Legislature of New Mexico, regulating suits for damages against railway companies, was passed.

A bill affecting the naturalization of immigrants and another authorizing the erection of a \$250,000 immigrant station at Boston, both passed. The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was sent to conference, and a bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of War to widen the channel of the harbor at Michigan City.

At 5:05, without the customary roll call, the House adjourned.

Volunteer Officers' Retired List. Editor National Tribune: In your issue of April 18 you make me say, somewhat awkwardly (really a misnomer), whereas I did say, in communication to you of date March 28, that I was a volunteer officer in the retired list bill. "This bill should become a law now (and no postponement), for ere another session of Congress many of our volunteer comrades will have passed beyond the line, and be no more 'mustered out for all time' and 'mustered in for eternity,' in which case the deserving and merited honor (which we all greatly desire) can never be given. Should this bill become a law, even now, the pecuniary emoluments could not be enjoyed by those above mentioned, but the bill had been passed by the members of the family forever, and this would be accomplished without cost to the Government."

A case in point is the death of Capt. Francis A. Cummings, Patriotic Instructor for the G. A. R., in this Department, who has just been buried. If the vote on the bill had been in favor of Capt. Cummings' family would have this desired honor to hand down to posterity, at no cost to the Government.

You will note my line of argument. Will you not give this a place in next issue to correct the error?—James W. Eldridge, Hartford, Conn.

Senate. May 6.—The child labor bill, applicable to the District of Columbia, was passed.

A resolution by Senator Foraker was agreed to calling for information from the Interstate Commerce Commission concerning those roads that have and have not complied with the emergency clause of the rate law, and whether an arrangement has been made granting immunity to those roads that are violating the law.

Mr. Warner concluded his speech on the Brownsville affair. Mr. Foraker called attention to a letter said to have been written by the President to Senator Smith, of Michigan, in which he had not modified his opinion as to the guilt of the discharged soldiers of the 25th Inf.

The conference report on the Army bill was agreed to.

House. By a vote of 167 to 46 the House voted down a proposition to restore the names in the various Soldiers' Homes of the country.

During the discussion a stranger attempted to address the House from the gallery.

With the exception of agreeing to the conference report on the bill reorganizing the Consular Service, the sundry bill was under consideration all day, and but little progress made toward its completion.

Excellent Missionary Work.

The day of the beachcomber is past, yet every little island in the South Pacific still numbers more or less of these among its inhabitants. From their relations with the native women have sprung up a class of half-castes which are, however, too small an element in the population to influence it. Many are not easily distinguished from the pure natives, whose customs they follow. Others are carefully trained in the habits and manners of the white father. As is common with most inferior mixed races, the worst traits of both parents seem to be perpetuated in their offspring.

The missionaries have been very successful in Samoa. There is not a native to-day who is not in name, at least, a Christian. There remain but few who were originally converted from paganism. Every town has its church and its native pastor, who is also the school master for the village school. Sunday is observed by the churches and people during the week. Every household has its service of evening prayer. Various denominations are represented, the Mormon Church having quite a following.

Candidate for Congress. The Maine veterans are much pleased at the nomination of Hon. John P. Swasey, of Canton, Md., for Congress. Comrade Swasey belongs to J. A. Hodges Post, of which he is a Past Commander.

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